U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service

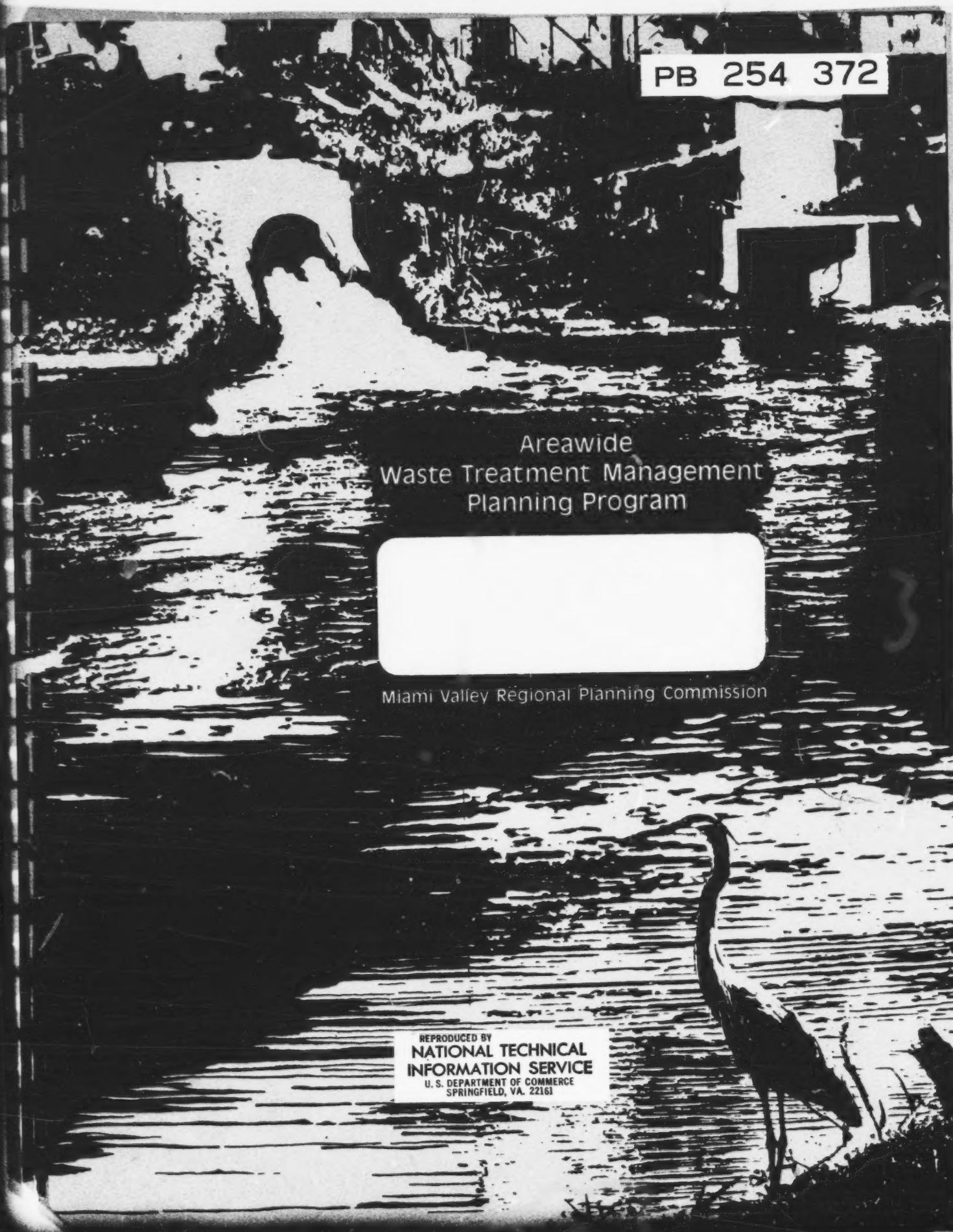
PB-254 372

A REVIEW OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS IMPACTING REGIONAL WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

MIAMI VALLEY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

PREPARED FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

MARCH 1976



PB 254 372

Areawide Waste Treatment Management Planning Program

Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. EPA-208-MVRPC-M1	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle: A Review of Federal Programs Impacting Regional Water Quality Management			5. Report Date: ~~March, 1976~~ 6.
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organization Rept. No. M1
9. Performing Organization Name and Address: The Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission, Dayton, Ohio 45402; Linton & Co., Inc., Washington, D.C. 20036			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.; 11. Contract/Grant No. P0~~01560~~01
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address: United States Environmental Protection Agency, Water Planning Division, Washington, D.C. 20460			13. Type of Report & Period Covered: Final; 14.

15. Supplementary Notes: Prepared by Linton & Company, Incorporated under contract with MVRPC.

16. Abstracts

Twenty specific federal programs relating to land use, wastewater management, water supply, flood plain management, nonpoint source pollution, solid waste, and transportation, which are under the control of five distinct federal agencies are identified, described, and evaluated for their relationship to the Section 208 (PL 92-500) areawide waste treatment management plan. Each program is presented in a form which lists its name, implementing federal agency, authority, objectives, extent of participation, eligibility requirements, funding status (for FY 74 and 75), and relation to areawide planning and management. The information is to be used as a catalogue by interested persons or agencies.

17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors

17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

Federal Programs
Water Resources Management
Areawide Waste Treatment Management Plan (Section 208, PL 92-500), MVRPC

17c. COSATI Field/Group

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

18. Availability Statement	19. Security Class (This Report)	21. No. of Pages
Release Unlimited	UNCLASSIFIED	58
	20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price $4.50

A REVIEW OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS IMPACTING REGIONAL WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

M 1

March, 1976

Miami Valley Regional Planning
Commission
333 West First Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402

WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Art Haddad, Chairman
Alex Ausra
Norm Bentz
Marvin Collins
Roy Cook
Gene Cronk
Charles Curran
Walt Farr
James Ford
Glynna Garrett
LeRoy Gaskin
J. Robert Krebs
William Landis
John Laney
Charles Lewis
Madaline Lohman
Yolande Mayne
Glenn McClernon
Shirley Omietanski
Frank Prouty
Dewitt Requarth
Ronald Schmidt
Richard Seifried
Tim Troutman
John Vermilya
Kenneth Yost

This report was prepared for the Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission by Linton and Company, Incorporated, Washington, D.C. in partial completion of the Management Planning Component of the 208 Areawide Water Quality Management Plan.

Approved by the Water Resources Committee
on February 24, 1976

This report was financed through Grant Number P005160 01 from the United States Environmental Protection Agency to the Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	1
Introduction	3
Federal Programs Relating to Water Quality Management	5
Irrigation, Drainage, and Other Soil and Water Conservation Loans	9
Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	11
Resource Conservation and Development Loans	13
Watershed Protection and Flood Protection Loans (WS Loans)	15
Soil and Water Loans (SW Loans)	17
Agricultural Conservation Program	19
Water Bank Program	21
Soil Survey	23
Soil and Water Conservation	25
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention	27
Water Resources Investigations	29
Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants	31
Solid Waste Technical Assistance, Training and Information Services	33
Air Pollution Control Program Grants	35
Water Pollution Control - State and Local Manpower Development	39
Community Development Program	41
National Flood Insurance Program	43
Comprehensive Planning Assistance ("701")	47
Loans to Small Businesses Under the FWPCAA of 1972	51
Federal Aid Highway Program	55
Appendix A: Summary Program Table	58

PREFACE

This report, A Review of Federal Programs Impacting Regional Water Quality Management, is one of a series of eight reports which together provide background information necessary for the development of the management component of the Section 208 Areawide Water Quality Management Plan and program being developed by the Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission (MVRPC).

In June, 1974, the MVRPC received a two-year grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of preparing an areawide water quality management plan for the five county region - Darke, Greene, Miami, Montgomery and Preble Counties - as specified under Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. In February, 1975, the MVRPC retained the services of Linton and Company, Incorporated to assist in the development of the management component of that plan. Since that time the respective staffs have worked to develop an informational background needed to determine the management alternatives which will fit the technical alternatives selected toward solutions of present and potential water quality problems.

The reader will find that one report may reference one or more reports in this series. Because each report is quite detailed it was felt that referencing another report rather than recapitulating its contents was the wisest course. The other seven reports in this series are:

Experience and Potential for Regional Water Quality Management

Financial Critical Factors Analysis

Legal Critical Factors Analysis

A Review of Local Agencies Impacting Regional Water Quality Management

A Review of Regional Agencies Impacting Regional Water Quality Management

A Review of State Agencies Impacting Regional Water Quality Management

A Review of Critical Factors Impacting Regional Water Quality Management

INTRODUCTION

The following summary of federal programs relating to 208 planning is exploratory in nature. This is primarily because the implementing federal agencies are either not fully aware of how their programs can input into the 208 planning and management process or, are at best, only beginning to reach broad policy decisions on how these inputs can be made. In brief, the relationship between 208 and other federal programs is in the embryonic stage. Any further understanding of the potential program interrelationships must await substantive action from the various implementing federal agencies.

The discussion that follows focuses on the federal programs themselves -- their objectives, eligibility requirements, etc. Most of the program descriptions are taken from the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance. Only under the last rubric of each of the program synopses, Relation to Areawide Planning and Management, is the relation, or potential relation, to 208 explored.

These exploratory remarks are based on discussions held in June, 1975, with federal officials of the agencies administering the programs. The comments reflect the opinions of responsible officials as to how federal resources can best be used to assist the 208 planning and management process. They reflect federal policies toward 208 where they have been established.

The federal program synopses serve as one element of the information base on which the alternative management programs will be developed during the later phases of the 208 study. Since the relationship between 208 and federal programs is not at this time fully established by specific policies and implementing regulations, much of the impetus for outside federal input into 208 will have to come from the region itself. The objectives will be to provide the region with the opportunity to maximize the use of available assistance in accomplishing an areawide water quality management program.

Preceding page blank

Federal Programs Relating to Water Quality Management

Land Use

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) "701" Comprehensive Planning Assistance funding program may prove to be a worthwhile planning input into 208 areawide planning. HUD and The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) recently entered into an interagency agreement which provides for coordination between the 201 land use element and 208 planning. The agreement encourages the use of HUD 701 monies for land use plans to regulate growth in keeping with 208 land use control objectives.

Wastewater Management

Notwithstanding the EPA facilities grants program under Section 201 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments (FWPCAA) of 1972, there are least three programs with direct relevance to wastewater management. One is EPA's State and Local Manpower Development program, which provides training in advanced wastewater treatment technology for local operators of waste treatment facilities.

Two other federal programs help fund wastewater treatment plants. Loans to small businesses under the FWPCAA of 1972 is a low-interest loan program administered by Small Business Administration. It provides loans to small businesses for the construction of waste treatment facilities for industrial wastes. A second low-interest loan program, Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities, is administered by the Farmers Home Administration. This program assists rural communities in meeting the 25 percent local share required for funding under the 201 waste treatment facilities grants programs.

Water Supply

Two federal programs both operated by the Farmers Home Administration provide low interest loans for the construction of water supply systems. These are the Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities program and the Soil and Water Loans program.

Preceding page blank

Flood Plain Management

There are three federal programs which relate to flood plain management. The most important of these is the National Flood Insurance Program administered by HUD. The program is two-tiered. First, it issues insurance to owners of newly constructed and existing structures on both a voluntary and, in some cases, mandatory basis. Second, it requires that local communities impose strict land use controls on development in flood plains. This includes requirements for the proper siting and flood-proofing of wastewater treatment facilities constructed in flood plains.

Two other programs provide assistance to prevent and control flooding in rural areas. Through the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program, the Soil Conservation Service provides technical assistance to landowners; through the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Loans program, the Farmers Home Administration provides financial assistance.

Nonpoint Source Pollution

There are numerous federal programs, most under the purview of agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which can contribute to the alleviation of agricultural runoff and other forms of nonpoint source pollution. These contributions take the form of technical assistance and grants and loans to rural landowners and public bodies.

The pertinent programs and their administrating agencies are as follows:

- Soil and Water Conservation (Soil Conservation Service technical assistance)
- Soil Survey (Soil Conservation Service)
- Soil and Water Loans (Farmers Home Administration)
- Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention (Soil Conservation Service technical assistance)
- Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Loans (Farmers Home Administration)
- Irrigation, Drainage and Other Soil and Water Conservation Loans (Farmers Home Administration)

- Water Bank Program (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service grants)

- Agricultural Conservation Program (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service grants)

- Resource Conservation and Development Loans (Farmers Home Administration)

Solid Waste

The present federal commitment to solid waste management is minimal, though this may change with solid waste and resource recovery legislation pending in the current Congress. At the moment, however, there are only two extant federal programs, both of which have a minor impact on solid waste. One is EPA's Solid Waste Technical Assistance, Training and Information Services. This provides assistance to public authorities and agencies in solving local solid waste environmental problems. In addition the Farmers Home Administration makes loans available to rural landowners, through its Resource Conservation and Development program, for solid waste facilities and equipment (including landfills and incinerators).

Transportation

The Federal Highway Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) provides an input into the control of sediment erosion on highway construction through regulations in its Federal Aid Highway Programs Manual. These are regulations which state highway departments must adhere to during construction of any highway using federal funds.

Program

IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, AND OTHER SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION LOANS

Agency

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Authority

Section 306, Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (P.L. 92-419)

Objectives

To make loans to eligible applicants for irrigation, drainage or other soil conservation measures.

Extent of Participation

FmHA will make loans either through district administrators or in conjunction with local banking systems in amounts ranging from $77,000 to $115,600. All project proposals are reviewed by state and local government jurisdictions before an application is filed. The application is subject to the A-95 review process.

Eligibility Requirements

Public or quasi-public bodies and corporations operated for profit which will serve residents of open country and rural towns and villages up to 5,500 population may receive assistance when: (1) they are unable to obtain needed funds from other sources at reasonable rates and terms; (2) the proposed improvements will primarily serve farmers and other rural residents; and (3) they have legal capability to borrow, repay and pledge security for the loan and to operate the facilities.

Funding Status

Obligations made nationwide were approximately $559,000 for FY 73, $1,000,000 for FY 74, and $1,000,000 for FY 75.

Preceding page blank

Relation to Areawide Planning and Management

The loan program represents a potential mechanism for controlling certain forms of nonpoint source water pollution. The 208 planning agency should explore the possibility of coordinating with local FmHA administrators and local banking systems which participate in the program in giving top priority in the issuance of loans to those areas which the 208 agency has deemed to have the most severe sources of agricultural runoff or other forms of nonpoint source pollution.

Program

WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES

Agency

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Authority

Section 306, Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (P.L. 92-419)

Objectives

To provide funds to be used for the installation, repair, improvement or expansion of rural water systems or rural waste disposal systems including the collection, and treatment of sanitary, storm and solid wastes.

Extent of Participation

FmHA will insure and guarantee loans and make grants from $50,000 to $20,000,000.

Eligibility Requirements

Eligible applicants are municipalities, counties and other political subdivisions of a State, such as districts and authorities; associations, cooperatives, and corporations operated on a non-profit basis; and Indian tribes on Federal and State reservations and other Federally recognized Indian tribes. Facilities shall primarily serve rural residents. The service area shall not include any area in any city or town having a population in excess of 10,000 inhabitants according to the latest decennial census of the United States. The applicant must: (1) be unable to finance the proposed project from its own resources or through commercial credit at reasonable rates and terms, and (2) have the legal authority necessary for constructing, operating and maintaining the proposed facility or service, and for obtaining, giving security for, and repaying the proposed loan. Plans and specifications must be developed to comply with State and local

health and pollution regulations and other requirements. Grants are made only when necessary to reduce the average annual residential user charges to a reasonable level.

Funding Status

Grants: $50,000,000 FY 74, $100,000,000 FY 75; Loans: $470,000,000 FY 74, $400,000,000 FY 75.

Relation to Areawide Planning and Management

These guaranteed loans and project grants are as important in rural communities as Section 201 facilities grants are in municipalities and hence should be considered an integral aspect of a 208 management system in rural areas. The 208 agency should strive for cooperation and coordination with FmHA in the distribution of these monies to meet the objectives of both programs.

Program

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT LOANS (RCD)

Agency

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Authority

Food and Agricultural Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-703)

Objectives

To provide loans to be used for: (1) rural community public outdoor oriented,water-based recreational facilities; (2) soil and water, development conservation, control and use facilities; (3) shift-in-land use facilities; (4) community water storage facilities; and (5) special purpose equipment to carry out the above purposes.

Extent of Participation

FmHA will make loans ranging from $6,000 to $250,000 for projects in authorized RCD areas.

Eligibility Requirements

Public agencies and local nonprofit corporations in authorized Resource Conservation and Development areas may be eligible for assistance provided they: (1) are a sponsor of the RCD measure for which a loan is requested and which is included in the RCD project plan; (2) have authority to borrow funds, repay the loan and pledge security for the loan and to operate the facilities or services provided; and (3) are financially sound and so organized and managed that it will be able to provide sufficient service.

Loan applications are subject to the A-95 review process.

Funding Status

Nationwide funding was approximately $3,600,000 for FY

74, and the same for FY 75.

Relationship to Areawide Planning and Management

At the present time the primary water quality-related purpose for which the RCD loans have been used has been for roadbank seeding to control sediment erosion. The 208 agency could work with local FmHA administrators to coordinate the roadbank seeding loan programs with 208 objectives and possibly to expand the scope of the program efforts.

The first task for the areawide agency will be to identify RCD regions within the 208 area and determine to what extent the regions represent significant pollution problems.

Program

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION LOANS (WS Loans)

Agency

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Authority

Section 8, Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, as amended

Objectives

To provide loans to help local sponsors provide the local share of the cost of watershed works of improvement for flood prevention, irrigation, drainage, water quality management, sedimentation control, fish and wildlife development, public water based recreation, and water storage and related costs.

Extent of Participation

FmHA will guarantee and insure loans up to $5,000,000 in one watershed. Loans have ranged from $7,230 to $2,000,000.

Eligibility Requirements

To be eligible for a watershed loan an applicant must: (1) be a sponsoring local organization, such as a municipal corporation, a soil and water conservation district, or another organization not operated for profit of the approved watershed project; and (2) have authority under state law to obtain, give security for and raise state revenues to repay the loan and to operate and maintain the facilities to be financed with the loan.

Applicants must adhere to the A-95 review process.

Relation to Areawide Planning and Management

WS loans can be an important input to water quality management in rural areas. To make best use of the loans the 208

agency can cooperate with local government units, local soil and water conservation districts and the local office of the FmHA to develop priority systems for making loans. This could ensure that maximum use is made of loan funds for purposes of controlling nonpoint source pollution in watersheds within the 208 area.

Program

SOIL AND WATER LOANS (SW Loans)

Agency

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Authority

Section 304, Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (P.L. 92-419)

Objectives

To facilitate improvement, protection, and proper use of farmland by providing adequate financing and supervisory assistance for soil conservation; water development, conservation and use; forestation; drainage of farmland; the establishment and improvement of permanent pasture; and related measures.

Extent of Participation

The FmHA will guarantee and insure loans from $1,400 to $100,000.

Eligibility Requirements

To be eligible the applicant must: (1) be unable to obtain credit for other sources at reasonable rates and conditions; (2) be of legal age; (3) be of good character; (4) have the necessary training, experience, and managerial ability to carry out the proposed operation.

Funding Status

Funding during FY 74 has been approximately $3,000,000 and approximately the same during FY 75.

Relation to Areawide Planning Management

SW loans can be an important mechanism for the control of

nonpoint source pollution, particularly agricultural runoff. The 208 agency can explore ways in which its objectives and that of the local FmHA office can be coordinated. Farmland within the 208 area that presents particularly severe nonpoint source pollution problems, for example, might be given top priority for SW loans if cooperation is obtained from local FmHA officials.

Program

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Agency

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Authority

Sections 7-15, 16(a) and 17, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (P.L. 74-46)

Objectives

To encourage and help farmers, ranchers and woodland owners (primarily through cost-sharing) to carry out approved soil, water, woodland, forestry incentives and wildlife conservation practices and to secure long-term agreements from three to ten years to assure wise use and adequate protection of agricultural lands, help achieve additional conservation on land now in agricultural production, and improve man's total environment with direct benefit to the public.

Extent of Participation

The ASCS will share the cost of conservation materials or services in lieu of payment up to 75 percent. Cost-sharing averages about 50 percent.

Eligibility Requirements

Any person who, as an owner, landlord, tenant or sharecropper on a farm or ranch, including associated groups, bears a part of the cost of an approved conservation practice, is eligible to apply for cost-share assistance.

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASCS) county committee must approve the application in whole or in part within the county allocation of federal funds for that purpose.

Funding Status

Obligations over the past five years for the program have averaged $25 million per fiscal year.

Relationship to Areawide Planning and Management

The program stresses cost-sharing for purposes of sediment control and can, therefore, provide a direct input into 208 agency planning as a means of controlling nonpoint source pollution.

Program

WATER BANK PROGRAM

Agency

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)

Authority

Water Bank Act (P.L. 91-559)

Objectives

To provide grants to conserve wetlands; preserve and improve migratory waterfowl habitat and wildlife resources; and secure other environmental benefits and agricultural production limitations.

Extent of Participation

The ASCS will provide grants from $4.00 to $20.00 per acre to eligible landowners to conserve wetland areas.

Eligibility Requirements

Landowners and operators of specified types of wetlands in designated important migratory waterfowl nesting and breeding areas are eligible. Specified wetland areas are those identified under a conservation plan developed in cooperation with local soil and water conservation districts.

Funding Status

Funding was $7,656,180 in FY 74 and approximately $9,000,000 in FY 75.

Relationship to Areawide Planning and Management

The Water Bank Program is tangential to the objectives of a 208 agency planning since its ultimate intent is the conservation of wildlife. However, the program could prove

useful if the 208 agency worked closely with local soil and water conservation districts in formulating conservation plans which are compatible with 208 areawide plans. If a wetlands area was characterized by a particular nonpoint source pollution problem, the 208 agency could encourage less intense use of the land by working with the local soil and water conservation districts to specify the area as being eligible for grants from the Water Bank Program.

Program

SOIL SURVEY

Agency

Soil Conservation Service (SCS), Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Authority

Soil surveys were authorized by appropriations dating back to 1896 and Public Laws 74-46 and 89-560

Objectives

To provide published soil surveys of counties or other comparably sized areas for widespread use by interested agencies, organizations and individuals.

Eligibility Requirements

All individuals and groups that have a need for soil surveys are eligible.

Funding Status

Nationwide obligations (salaries and expenses) were approximately $26,052,000 for FY 74 and $26,411,000 for FY 75.

Relation to Areawide Planning and Management

The SCS Soil Survey could provide the 208 agency with an inventory of existing and potential nonpoint pollution sources. A recent interagency agreement between SCS and EPA should facilitate any coordination between the local SCS office and the 208 agency.

Program

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Agency

Soil Conservation Service (SCS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Authority

Soil Conservation Establishing Act (P.L. 74-46)

Objectives

To provide technical and consultive assistance to individuals, groups and units of government in planning and applying soil and water conservation plans.

Extent of Participation

SCS offices are located in nearly all counties throughout the country. SCS representatives will provide technical services to landowners and land users, help prepare and revise conservation plans, make field investigations and recommendations on land use and treatment for school, sanitary landfill, hospital, recreation and water and sewer facilities, and provide technical information to government bodies for use in enacting zoning ordinances, land use regulations, sanitary codes and building codes and standards.

Eligibility Requirements

Owners and operators of private lands, units of state, county and local government, zoning and planning bodies are all eligible for assistance.

Funding Status

Obligations (salaries and expenses) for the nationwide program were approximately $142,340,000 for FY 74 and $162,038,000 for FY 75.

Preceding page blank

Relation to Areawide Planning and Management

The SCS can assist the 208 agency in determining what kind of soil conservation practices would best meet water quality goals. There are several ways in which this can be done. First, it can be done through ad hoc limited assistance agreements between an agency and the local SCS field staff; second, a designated 208 agency could arrange under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act to have a SCS employee assigned to the agency; third, a 208 agency could enter into a contractual arrangement with the local SCS office; and fourth, the 208 agency could find a Soil and Water Conservation District, through which assigned SCS staff would work to provide assistance to the agency. All these methods are being used. The last three do require reimbursement, either in the form of paying the salary of a SCS employee, paying for SCS services, or funding a SWCD.

A recent interagency agreement between EPA and USDA is designed to facilitate coordination between local SCS officials and the 208 agency. This agreement is a Memorandum of Understanding between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), signed by EPA Administrator Russell Train and USDA Secretary Earl Butz on July 31, 1974. An agreement formalizing coordination specifically between SCS and EPA is in draft at this time (January, 1976).

Program

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION

Agency

Soil Conservation Service (SCS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Authority

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (P.L. 83-566)

Objectives

To provide technical and financial assistance in planning and carrying out works of improvement to protect, develop, and utilize the land and water resources in small watersheds.

Eligibility Requirements

Any state agency, county or groups of counties, municipality, town or township, soil and water conservation district, flood prevention or flood control district, or any other nonprofit agency with authority under state law to carry out, maintain and operate watershed works of improvement may apply for assistance.

Extent of Participation

Assistance is provided in planning, designing and installing watershed works of improvement; in sharing costs of flood prevention, irrigation, drainage, sedimentation control, fish and wildlife developments, and public recreation; and in extending long-term credit to help local interests with their share of the costs. Watershed area must not exceed 250,000 acres. Capacity of a single structure is limited to 25,000 acrefeet.

Financial assistance ranges from $20,000 to $10,000,000.

Funding Status

Grants and salaries and expenses for watershed and flood prevention operations were approximately $166,435,000 in FY 74 and $140,282,000 in FY 75.

Relation to Areawide Planning and Management

The 208 agency can coordinate with the local SCS office to ensure that 208 objectives are being met in small watersheds. A recent agreement between SCS and EPA should facilitate such coordination.

Program

WATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

Agency

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), U.S. Department of the Interior

Authority

Act of March 3, 1879; 43 U.S.C. 31, 48, 49, and 50

Objectives

To provide water information for economic development and best use of water resources and to carry on research in hydrology.

Extent of Participation

Technical information produced in U.S. Geological Survey cooperative projects provides the physical basis of effective planning of programs for development of natural resources and efficient operation of interrelated projects at federal, state and local levels. No restrictions are put on the use of the information.

Eligibility Requirements

State, political subdivisions of states and other state instrumentalities are eligible for technical information assistance.

Funding Status

Nationwide funding (salaries and expenses) was approximately $23,948,000 in FY 74 and $26,483,000 in FY 75.

Relation to Areawide Planning and Management

The U.S. Geological Survey can provide technical information and consultive services to the 208 agency on surface

and groundwater quality. The extent to which they can provide these services is in part dependent upon federal interest and upon manpower levels at the district office in Ohio.

Program

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANTS

Agency

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR), U.S. Department of Interior

Authority

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (P.L. 90-401)

Objectives

To provide financial assistance to the states and their political subdivisions for the preparation of comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities for the general public to meet current and future needs.

Extent of Participation

Acquisition and development grants may be used for a wide range of outdoor recreation projects, such as picnic areas, inner city parks, campgrounds, tennis courts, boat launching ramps, bike trails, outdoor swimming pools, and support facilities such as roads, water supply, etc. Facilities must be open to the general public and not limited to special groups. Development of basic, rather than elaborate, facilities is favored. Priority consideration generally is given to projects serving urban populations. Fund monies are not available for the operation and maintenance of facilities. Grants are also available to states only for revising and updating existing state outdoor recreation plans, preparation of new plans and statewide surveys, technical studies, data collection and analysis and other planning purposes which are clearly related to the refinement and improvement of the state outdoor recreation plan.

Eligibility Requirements

Only the state agency formally designated by the governor or the state legislature to administer the state's Land

and Water Conservation Fund Program is eligible to apply for acquisition and development grants. (Treated as states in this regard are the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam.) Only the state agency formally designated by the governor or state law as responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the state outdoor recreation plan is eligible for planning grants.

For acquisition and development grants, the above state agency may apply for assistance for itself, or on behalf of other state agencies or political subdivisions, such as cities, counties and park districts. Additionally, Indian tribes which are organized to govern themselves and perform the function of a municipal government qualify for assistance under the program.

Individuals and private organizations are not eligible.

Funding Status

Grant obligations were approximately $170,000,000 in FY 74 and $220,000,000 in FY 75.

Relation to Areawide Planning and Management

The 208 agency may be able to coordinate with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) to plan the state park system within the Miami Valley region such that park land and water conservation practices are consistent with those of 208 planning. The 208 agency might, for example, want to encourage the acquisition by ODNR of land which represents a potential or existing water quality problem if put to a higher use - other than for recreation.

Program

SOLID WASTE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, TRAINING AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Agency

Office of Air and Waste Management, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

Authority

Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, Title II of P.L. 89-272, Sections 204(a), 204(b), and 210, as amended by the Resource Recovery Act of 1970; Title I of P.L. 91-512

Objectives

To assist in the solution of local solid waste environmental problems (e.g., on disposal systems and/or resource recovery), and on underlying productivity, financing, or managerial issues.

Extent of Participation

Technical information can be used for planning, programming and budgeting of solid waste management programs at all levels of government. It may also be used to measure the effectiveness of these programs, to show market potential to equipment manufacturers and construction firms, and to give direction to new solid waste management efforts. Training courses are offered at various locations. There are no use restrictions other than those of applicability to solid waste and judgement as to propriety by the Environmental Protection Agency. Fees for certain services may be charged in accordance with notice published in the Federal Register, December 3, 1971.

Eligibility Requirements

Technical Assistance: Any public authorities, agencies and institutions. Training: Any occupationally qualified person who meets requirements of the particular course. Technical information: Private agencies and institutions, and individuals. Initial automatic distribution of these publications is made from headquarters to government agencies

at all levels and to companies or organizations with interests in the manufacture of equipment for construction of solid waste management facilities. Some additional copies are available through the offices listed in Information Contacts. Any individual organization or other entity having a legitimate interest in solid waste management can obtain copies of these publications on request.

Funding Status

Funding (salaries and expenses) for these programs was approximately $1,400,000 in FY 74 and $3,560,000 in FY 75.

Relation to Areawide Planning and Management

Through these programs, EPA can offer the 208 planning agency technical information and consultive services on how new applications of solid waste management can be used to alleviate nonpoint source pollution problems, which may be caused by current waste disposal practices. The Office of Air and Water Management recognizes that improper solid waste disposal practices can contribute to water quality problems and is just beginning to research ways in which resource recovery procedures and improved solid waste disposal practices can contribute to the elimination of certain water quality problems.

EPA is also proposing that programs under Section 207 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act be refunded. This would provide for grants to state, regional and local planning agencies for surveys of solid waste disposal practices and problems and the development of new solid waste disposal plans. Such plans could be coordinated into a 208 management system.

Program

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM GRANTS

Agency

Office of Air and Waste Management, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

Authority

Sections 105 and 106, Clean Air Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-206) as amended by P.L. 91-604

Objectives

To assist state, municipal, intermunicipal and interstate agencies in planning, developing, establishing, improving and maintaining adequate programs for prevention and control of air pollution or implementation of national primary and secondary air quality standards.

Eligibility Requirements

Eligible applicants are any municipal, intermunicipal, state or interstate agency with legal responsibility for air pollution control. Applicants must furnish funds for the current year in excess of their expenditures for the previous year for their air pollution programs.

Extent of Participation

EPA will furnish grant monies ranging from $5,000 to $2,515,000.

Funding Status

Grant obligations nationwide were approximately $48,500,000 in FY 74 and approximately the same in FY 75.

Relationship to Areawide Planning and Management

The close interrelationships between 208 planning and air quality maintenance is evident in the conflicts which arise

between solution brought to bear on water quality problems and those employed as solutions to air quality problems. There are two intrinsic conflicts. One involves intermedia tradeoffs, the other involves community growth. These will be discussed in turn.

1. Intermedia Tradeoffs

An obvious example of the intermedia conflict is the use of control technologies and equipment which are employed to reduce emissions to one medium while transferring the pollution problem to another medium. Lime/limestone scrubbers, one means for reducing SO_2 emissions, produce a liquid sludge which must be disposed. Conversely, sewage treatment plants may try to eliminate sludge through incineration, thus increasing air quality problems. Such problems can also affect energy production considerations. A fossil-fueled electric generator may be undesirable because of air quality limitations, but an alternative nuclear generating plant may be unable to meet thermal pollution standards.

2. Community Growth

Potential conflicts are also apparent when examining the issue of community growth -- where should it occur, how should it be distributed and how much should be allowed? A 208 program and an air quality program will view these questions from different perspectives, which, in some cases, may result in different answers. For example, the location of waste treatment plants and sewer interceptors can act as an inducement to growth and guide growth toward the serviced areas. These areas planned for expanded sewerage service may have existing air quality problems which increased growth would simply exacerbate.

In Ocean County, New Jersey, for instance, the combination of the expansion of the Garden State Parkway and a proposed new large treatment plant would have permitted a rapidly accelerating growth rate and resulting air pollution problems from increased commuting. Citizen objections finally resulted in a reduction in the scale of the plant.

In Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, a large interceptor was run out to serve the Dulles International Airport through land which was largely undeveloped. The combined attraction of both the airport and the available sewer service has put severe pressure on the local communities to accommodate greater development and thus more pollution.

In addition to conflicts over the amount of growth, a 208 program and an air quality program may consciously attempt to guide growth toward different distributions. In designing an air quality maintenance plan, for example, the planning agency may want to utilize the option of emission density zoning to establish emission limits for different areas. An industrial zone might have a limit of three tons of total suspended particulates per square mile while the limit for a commercial zone would be considerably less. However, wasteload allocations consistent with maintaining water quality may necessitate a different land use configuration which would not correspond to the air quality zones. For example, the location of additional heavy industry within a particular area may lower the quality of the receiving water below standards, though due to favorable meteorological conditions, it is a desirable location in terms of air quality maintenance.

On a larger scale, 208 and air quality programs may favor different general growth patterns. In one area, for example, substantial in-migration and a concommitant demand for housing may result from increasing job opportunities. New housing construction to meet the increased demand might occur primarily in the urban fringe where excess treatment capacity exists. Indirect sources, such as shopping centers, would accompany the residential construction and as a result, air quality standards might not be attained or maintained. In addition, adequate mass transit may not be available, and the inevitable increase of motor vehicle use could cause substantial air quality problems.

Alleviating Potential Conflicts

The Miami Valley region is fortunate in that the geographical boundaries of the 208 area include all but one county of the Air Quality Maintenance Area identified by the State of Ohio. This makes coordination between the 208 planning agency and the air quality maintenance agency for the area an easier task. The two agencies can ensure coordination between their respective programs and in many instances resolve potential conflict if they strive to work from a common data base (both with regard to land use and water and air quality pollution levels), maintain a free exchange of program information and develop common or complementary strategies.

Program

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL - STATE AND LOCAL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Agency

Office of Water and Hazardous Materials, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

Authority

Section 104 (g) (1), Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500).

Objectives

To design and carry out innovative and immaginative training programs which complement existing manpower development and training programs; to provide advanced teacher training to those involved in conducting operator training programs; and to train operators in advanced waste treatment technology.

Extent of Participation

Funding ranges for $3,000 to $130,000. Funds are basically used for the design and implementation of innovative training courses and teaching techniques in water pollution control and abatement.

Local and regional agencies work with designated public education institutions to identify gaps in needs for manpower training. The local and regional agencies then apply to state agencies (in this case, Ohio EPA Finance and Management Division) for manpower training. Those manpower training needs which cannot be met through state agency assistance are then referred by the state for USEPA assistance.

Eligibility Requirements

State, local or district water pollution control agencies or private nonprofit institutions are eligible.

Relation to Areawide Planning and Management

If the 208 agency identifies manpower training needs which cannot be met by Ohio EPA, they can then apply for training under USEPA assistance. EPA's National Training Center for Water Program Operations is located in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Program

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Agency

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Authority

Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974

Objectives

Developing viable urban communities including decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for persons of low and moderate income.

Extent of Participation

Grant monies can be used for a variety of purposes, including land acquisition, rehabilitation and restoration and the provision of public works, facilities and improvements.

Relation to Areawide Planning and Management

Grants for certain public works may be useful to fund some of the capital improvements within the 208 planning area. Although large scale water supply facilities and sewage treatment works are not eligible for funding, other water and sewer facilities are. So too are flood and drainage facilities eligible for funding where assistance for such facilities has been determined to be unavailable under the other federal programs.

Program

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

Agency

Flood Insurance Administration (FIA), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Authority

Federal Code of Regulations, Title 24, Chapter X, Sub-chapter B

Objectives

The program has two objectives. First, it requires that designated flood-prone communities undertake sound land use planning to minimize potential flood damage to future development. Secondly, the program provides for both voluntary and mandatory participation in the purchase of federally-sponsored flood insurance.

Extent of Participation

In keeping with the provisions of the program objectives, the extent of HUD participation is two-tiered. The first area of participation is the issuance of insurance on both a voluntary and mandatory basis. Owners of newly constructed structures in flood-prone areas must carry adequate flood insurance under the program. The program also provides for voluntary participation by owners of existing structures in flood-prone areas by attractive subsidized premium rates. However, in nearly all cases, when an existing property is sold the purchaser will be required to purchase flood insurance in order to secure financing, and the program is no longer voluntary.

The second area of HUD participation is the imposition of land use control requirements on communities in flood-prone areas. Flood insurance cannot be sold or renewed under the program for any structure within a community that has not adopted adequate land use and control measures consistent with federal criteria as defined in Chapter X of the Federal Code of Regulations. Furthermore unless these same measures are undertaken by the community in question, federal financial assistance for acquisition

Preceding page blank

or construction purposes is prohibited as is mortgage lending by institutions which are supervised by federal instrumentalities.

Eligibility Requirements

Those eligibility requirements which interface with 208 areawide planning, are associated with the land use control requirements which communities must adhere to so that the structures built within these communities will be eligible for HUD insurance. At minimum the flood insurance program mandates that a community must require building permits for new construction or substantial improvements to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a site is in a flood-prone area, any proposed construction or substantial improvement (including pre-fabricated and mobile homes) must be: (1) designed (or modified) and anchored to prevent flood damage; (2) use construction materials and utility equipment that are resistant to flood damage; and (3) use construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage.

Communities must review subdivision proposals to assure that: (1) all such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage; (2) all public utilities and facilities, such as sewer and water systems are located, elevated and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and (3) adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flooding.

Communities must require new or replacement water supply systems and/or sanitary sewage systems to be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the system into flood waters and require on-site waste disposal systems to be located so as to avoid impairment of them or contamination from them during flooding.

Funding Status

Not applicable.

Relation to Areawide Planning and Management

The Flood Insurance Program relates to 208 planning and management in at least three areas:

1. Treatment and collection facilities. The program calls for communities to require that all public utilities, including sewer and water systems are elevated, located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage, to require that water supply systems and/or sanitary sewerage systems be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood water into the systems and discharges from the systems into the flood waters, and to require that waste disposal systems be located so as to avoid impairment of them or contamination from them during flooding.

   These requirements are an important means of preventing pollution in the event of flooding and as such should serve as inputs to the 208 planning process. Moreover, 208 planners must be aware that the location and design of any waste treatment facilities as part of the implementation of a 208 plan must be in conformance with the requirements of the Flood Insurance Program.

2. Drainage. In those areas having special flood hazards, communities must review subdivision proposals and other proposed new developments to assure that adequate drainage is provided so as to reduce exposure to flood hazards. The 208 planning agency should be familiar with the criteria and procedures employed in such reviews to ensure consistency in the planning and implementation of both the 208 and flood insurance programs.

   Communities are also to consider the need under the Flood Insurance Program to improve local drainage and to control any runoff that might increase the danger of flooding or mudslides. In developing the 208 plan the planning agency should be cognizant of community efforts in controlling runoff for flood prevention purposes. Stormwater management alternatives should be developed to achieve both water quality and flood prevention objectives.

3. Coordination provisions. In adopting land use controls under the Flood Insurance Program, communities are required to consider state and local water pollution control requirements and the coordination of land use, sewer and drainage

regulations both within the community and in neighboring areas. The program regulations also provide for state participation in requiring that proposed use of flood plains conform to standards established by state environmental and water quality agencies to ensure that proper measures are taken to prevent pollution.

This provision for coordination could serve as the basis for future coordination between 208 agencies and those communities instituting flood control measures, to ensure that common objectives are being met. Coordination efforts can be achieved through a number of different means. One way is to ensure consistency in the land use data and population projections of both the 208 planning component and those planning agencies operating in flood-prone areas. Another way is for representatives of those communities preparing and implementing plans under the Flood Insurance Program to participate in the development of the 208 plan. Finally, the 208 agency can identify flood plain areas and in formulating its subplans for these areas, plan for the provision of service consistent with community land use regulations.

Program

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING ASSISTANCE ("701")

Agency

Community Planning and Development, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Authority

Section 701, Housing Act of 1954, as amended. (P.L. 83-560)

Objectives

To provide grants for the purpose of strengthening planning and decision-making capabilities of chief executives of state, area-wide and local agencies.

Extent of Participation

A broad range of planning and management activities may be supported by 701 grants, including improving the chief executives's capability to develop goals, allocate resources and manage programs; to build or strengthen governmental institutions and areawide structures that address and respond to community development issues; to improve governmental systems; and to improve intergovernmental planning and coordination.

Eligibility Requirements

Eligible applicants include state agencies designated by the governor; areawide planning agencies, including councils of governments; counties; cities; local development districts; economic development districts; Indian tribal bodies; localities which have suffered a major disaster or which are federally impacted. Applications are subject to the A-95 review process.

Funding Status

Funding for 701 grants was approximately $110,000,000 for FY 74 and the same for FY 75.

Relation to Areawide Planning Management

HUD and EPA recently entered into an interagency agreement which provides for coordination between the 701 land use element and 208 planning. The provisions, as taken directly from the agreement are as follows:

1. To the extent that resources are available, the HUD 701 land use element shall provide basic land use planning including: (1) long and short term policies with regard to where growth should and should not take place; (2) the type, intensity and timing of growth; (3) studies, criteria, standards and implementing procedures necessary for effectively guiding and controlling major decisions as to where growth shall and shall not take place.

   To the extent that resources are available, land use evaluation under Section 208 shall be directed to: (1)determining the most efficient design of treatment systems consistent with the basic land use plan; and (2) analyzing land use - water quality relationships to determine what modifications should be made to the basic land use plan for the purpose of controlling or managing point and nonpoint sources of pollution.

2. Pursuant to provision (1) above:

   A. Performance criteria will be developed relating and ensuring consistency between the HUD land use element and the land use-related provisions of the 208 plan. The performance criteria will include the land use outputs required for both programs.

   B. Directives will be issued to the HUD and EPA regional and HUD area offices which will provide guidance with respect to land use-related planning and evaluation activities that may be supported by each agency and the allowable funding levels for such activities. The specific amount for the land use planning and evaluation activities of each individual grant will be based on the allowable land use costs under each planning program and on work program(s) developed by the planning agency(s).

3. In those geographic areas where both a 701 land use element and a 208 areawide waste treatment management plan will be developed, planning agencies will demonstrate in their work programs how activities under both the 701 and 208 programs will be coordinated so as to ensure that: (1) there is no duplication of effort; (2) completed plans will be consistent; and (3) the objectives of both programs will be achieved.

4. Promptly upon submission for approval by a grantee of an areawide or comprehensive plan, each signatory agency will make available to the other a copy of the submitted plan (or of the land use element or provisions thereof) for review and written comment pursuant to this agreement. Written comments, if any, will be submitted within 45 days. No plan will be approved unless such opportunity for review is granted to the other agency.

5. Each signatory agency will take action including issuance of guidelines to assure that coordinated land use planning requirements will also be effected, to the extent possible, for planning which is already underway.

6. In designated 208 areas, EPA will encourage, whenever possible, the designation or substantive involvement of qualified areawide comprehensive planning agencies of the 208 areawide waste treatment management planning program.

7. All HUD and EPA assisted agencies will be actively encouraged to use common data bases, analytic techniques, and consistent criteria in their planning activities wherever appropriate.

8. Wherever the appropriate HUD and EPA field staff agree that, as a result of planning assisted or required by one or more other federal agencies, an impediment to implementation of the HUD 701 land use element and the land use-related provisions of the 208 plan exists or is likely to exist, the respective offices will invite representatives of interested federal, state and areawide planning agencies to review the situation and,whenever possible, formulate recommendations for removing the impediment.

9. Directives, guidelines, and performance criteria issued pursuant to this agreement will have joint concurrence of both signatory agencies prior to issuance and will be developed in accordance with Executive orders and regulations governing both programs.

10. Joint reports on the progress of the above provisions will be prepared six months and 12 months from the date of signature.

Program

LOANS TO SMALL BUSINESSES UNDER THE FWPCAA OF 1972

Agency

Small Business Administration (SBA)

Authority

Section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments (FWPCAA) of 1972 (P.L. 92-500) which amends Section 7 of the Small Businesses Act.

Objectives

To make loans to small businesses that must effect changes in its equipment, facilities or methods of operation in order to meet the requirements of the FWPCAA of 1972.

Extent of Participation

Although there is no statutory limitation on the loan amount, SBA's share or direct participation shall not exceed $500,000, except in those cases where the administrator finds substantial hardship. Maximum direct loan terms may not exceed 30 years.

SBA will also agree to guarantee loans made to small business concerns by local banks, covering up to 90 percent of the loan balance.

Eligibility Requirements

To qualify for a loan or loan guarantee the applicant must be a "small" business concern according to SBA standards. The business must be independently owned and operated, not dominant in its field, and must meet employment or sales size standards established by the SBA. The concern must provide SBA with a written statement from the Regional Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that a loan is necessary to comply with FWPCAA requirements. In addition, the small business concern must conduct one of the following activities:

1. Have an effluent discharge requiring a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit under Section 402 of the FWPCAA.

2. Emit discharges through a sewer line into a publicly owned treatment works, where a local jurisdiction requires treatment of waste discharge.

3. Plan to discharge into a municipal sewer system through construction of a lateral or interceptor sewer.

4. Become subject to the requirements of a state or regional authority for controlling the disposal of pollutants that may affect groundwater.

5. Become subject to a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit for disposal of dredged or fill material.

6. Become subject to Coast Guard or state requirements regarding the standard of performance of marine sanitation devices controlling sewage from vessels.

7. Implement a plan to control or prevent the discharge or spill of oil or other hazardous substances.

Funding Status

Section 8 of the FWPCAA authorizes an appropriation not to exceed $800,000,000 to carry out the intent of the program. However, the SBA does not consider the program as a line item in its program budget, but rather one of many nonphysical disaster loan programs which are funded collectively. The funds available to Small Businesses program may vary from year to year and from one SBA region to another depending on the comparative demand for loans from other SBA nonphysical disaster loan programs.

Relationship to Areawide Planning and Management

A 208 areawide management system could make maximum use of the SBA program by alerting small business concerns which are significant polluters to the fact that financial assistance is available from SBA. Furthermore, since it is required that a small business concern must provide

SBA with a written statement from the Regional Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that a loan is necessary to comply with FWPCAA requirements, the 208 agency may be able to assist a small business in acquiring a loan by informing the Regional Administrator that the concern poses significant water quality problems within the 208 area.

Program

FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Agency

Federal Highway Administration (FHwA), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Authority

Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-495), as amended

Objectives

To assist state highway departments in constructing the Interstate highway system and for building or improving primary, secondary, and urban systems roads and streets, and to provide aid for their repair following disasters, to foster safe highway design and to replace unsafe bridges.

Extent of Participation

Depending on which aspect of the program funds are applied to, they may be used for planning, surveying, research, engineering, right-of-way acquisition, new construction, reconstruction, repair improvement, roadside beautification, and recreation. Funds may be applied to highways, bridges, bikeways, pedestrian walkways, fringe and corridor parking facilities and rest areas. All projects in urban areas of more than 50,000 population must be based on a continuing comprehensive planning process. Some county and local roads and streets may be part of a Federal aid system and are eligible for improvement, but only through state highway department initiative and action. Selected Interstate and non-Interstate authorizations may be used for mass transit capital improvements at the request of state and local governments.

Eligibility Requirements

Eligible applicants are state highway departments (or state departments of transportation). Projects related

Preceding page blank

to forest and public lands highways may be proposed by counties and other political subdivisions or agencies through the state highway departments.

Funding Status

Grants were approximately $4,310,000,000 for FY 74 and $4,462,000,000 for FY 75, nationwide.

Relation to Areawide Planning Management

In most instances the 208 agency would cooperate with the state highway department to ensure that right-of-way acquisition, new construction and roadside beautification were compatible with 208 water quality objectives to the greatest extent possible. It is important to note here, however, that the Federal Highway Administration (FHwA) has published regulations in its Federal Aid Highway Programs Manual regarding erosion and sediment control on highway construction projects, which state highway departments must adhere to. The 208 agency may wish to facilitate this adherence through further cooperative efforts with the state highway department.

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY PROGRAM TABLE

SUMMARY PROGRAM TABLE

PROGRAM	BASIC PURPOSE					ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS							
	Agri	Water	Air	Rural	Urban	Public	Private	USDA	EPA	HUD	DOT	INTER	
Irrigation, Drainage, & Other Soil & Water Conservation Loans	X			X		X		X					
Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities				X		X		X					
Resource Conservation & Development Loans				X		X		X					
Watershed Protection & Flood Protection Loans (WS Loans)		X				X		X					
Soil and Water Loans (SW Loans)	X						X	X					
Agricultural Conservation Program	X						X	X					
Water Bank Program		X					X	X					
Soil Survey	X	X		X	X	X	X	X					
Soil & Water Conservation	X	X		X	X	X	X	X					
Watershed Protection & Flood Prevention		X				X		X					
Water Resources Investigations		X				X						X	
Land & Water Conservation Fund Grants				X	X	X						X	
Solid Waste Technical Assistance, Training & Information Services				X	X	X	X		X				
Air Pollution Control Program Grants			X			X			X				
Water Pollution Control - State & Local Manpower Development		X				X			X				
Community Development Program					X	X				X			
National Flood Ins. Program		X				X	X			X			
Comprehensive Planning Assistance ("701")				X	X	X				X			
Loans to Small Business Under the FWPCAA of 1972		X					X		X				
Fed. Air Highway Program					X	X					X		